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ENHANCING CAPACITY FOR LOW EMISSION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (EC-LEDs) CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM

WORKSHOP REPORT

“Monitoring of implementation of Sustainable Energy Action Plans (Based on Example of Monitoring Report of Tbilisi Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP))”

MARCH 31, 2016



April, 2016

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Winrock International

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Date of Submission: April, 2016

DISCLAIMER

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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ACRONYMS

CoM	Covenant of Mayors
GHG	Green House Gas emissions
SEAP	Sustainable Energy Action Plan
EL-LEDS	Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 31 March 2016, EC-LEDS held a training-workshop for representatives of municipalities in hotel “Coste”, Tbilisi, Georgia. The subject of the workshop was “Monitoring of SEAPs Implementation. Case study: preparation of Tbilisi city SEAP implementation report for the period 2010-2014”. The workshop was attended by 11 representatives from 8 municipalities (the list of participants attached). During the workshop, representatives of the municipalities and EC-LEDS experts exchanged knowledge and experience on SEAP monitoring process - who, when and how has to monitor SEAP implementation and produce relevant reports.

2 TRAINING -WORKSHOP SUMMARY AND RESULTS

2.1 PURPOSE AND CONTENT

Objective of the training was to inform and increase knowledge of representatives of CoM signatory cities and municipalities on objectives, methodologies, timing and human as well as institutional arrangement for an effective monitoring of their SEAPs and development of respective monitoring reports.

In 2015, Tbilisi City Hall prepared a monitoring report for implementation of Tbilisi SEAP developed in 2011, with technical support of EC-LEDS. The report monitored the status of planned mitigation measures and the reduction of GHG emissions related to those measures. Based on the monitoring report, the Tbilisi SEAP document was updated and monitoring plan was prepared.

The monitoring team of Tbilisi City Hall and EC-LEDS experts shared their knowledge and experience accumulated in the monitoring process with participants of the training.

The following topics were discussed in details:

- At which stage of preparation and implementation of SEAP the monitoring process should be launched;
- Phases of monitoring processes suggested by the JRC guideline document;
- Types of data for monitoring, the methods for their collection and observing;
- Institutional set-up and support for monitoring process in self-governing institutions.

2.2 PRESENTATIONS

The meeting was opened by Giorgi Giorgobiani, Deputy COP of EC-LEDS project. He overviewed the current status of the EC-LEDS project implementation and future steps to be implemented.

The first presentation was delivered by the representative of Tbilisi city municipality Giorgi Chachanidze. Presentation was dedicated to the preparation of monitoring report of Tbilisi SEAP. Main challenges and perspectives of monitoring process were presented and discussed. He shared his experience with monitoring process with the audience.

Next presentation was delivered by the project consultant, Marina Shvangiradze. She made analytical overview of the findings from the first monitoring process conducted in Georgia for Tbilisi SEAP. In introductory part she discussed Tbilisi SEAP monitoring plan and data sets required for monitoring of various SEAP sectors. It was shown that city's development process is energy intensive. It was highlighted that energy consumption in transport and outdoor lighting sectors in 2010-2014 was higher than it was projected in 2011, though without the implemented measures the increase would be much more. Measures implemented in 2010-2014 also were reported with some details. Among the measures, the popularization and upgrade of public transport have had the highest impact on GHGs mitigation via increased share of public transport passenger-kms' in Tbilisi city.

Next sector covered by the presentation was building sector and measures implemented in this sector (e.g. measures in Kindergarten), 30% of planned GHGs reductions has been already achieved in commercial buildings and only 8% of planned savings in 2020. Regarding the outdoor lighting, waste management and green sectors the increasing trends of energy consumption and implemented measures for reduction of GHGs were also reported. E.g. replacement of incandescent bulbs with more efficient bulbs led to decrease of power consumption by 34% in outdoor lighting; annual removal of CO₂ by green zones of Tbilisi city is decreased by 40% in 2014 against the 2009; measures planned in waste management sector have not been yet implemented, but ToR for waste processing is ready and tender announced by the municipality aiming at reduction of the methane emission from landfill. Finally, it was concluded that new approach should be developed and offered for SEAPs implementation and in particular in transport and building sectors.

Project manager presented the SEAP monitoring guideline document issued by EU JRC (Joint Research Center). She informed participants that electronic version of the document is available at the website of CoM and the COMO East Project (in Russian). She demonstrated how the monitoring templates shall be filled in for further uploading together with the report, identification and monitoring of parameters.

Next presentation was made by M. Shvangiradze on the monitoring indicators and plans for different measures/projects implemented. It was demonstrated in the presentation that monitored parameters should be selected in a way that secure the leakages and ensure that GHGs reductions occurred because of implementation of particular measures and not as a result of economy collapse, reduction in production, worsening the comfort, health, environment, etc. Projects/measures and their monitoring indicators were considered for transport, building, lighting, greening and waste management sectors. Concrete measures and related monitoring indicators were discussed (e.g. organizing public bus lanes, optimization of public transport routes, co-financing of energy efficiency measures in projects implemented by households associations, etc).

Junior modeler Temur Chkheidze continued the workshop with his presentation on „MUNI-EIPMP” and in particular “„MUNI-EIPMP software as repository of baseline year and monitoring data for the monitoring

period (s)". He briefly reminded to the participants on the role of MUNI-EIPMP in SEAP preparation and considered demonstration case of monitoring of SEAP based on initial inventory process.

The project manager, in her second presentation discussed the standard institutional arrangements recommended for monitoring process. She characterized groups of stakeholders of the monitoring process and highlighted that SEAPs preparation, implementation and monitoring process cover a broad spectrum of stakeholders and their strategic involvement is crucial for the successful results. Some pre-conditions for successful monitoring were also listed and considered such as: political support, identification of main directions of strategy and overall monitoring of implementation progress, close cooperation and coordination with decision making branch of national government. Ms. Pataridze focused on the role of municipalities as coordinators of the overall monitoring process.

2.3 DISCUSSIONS

By the end of the training three working groups of trainees were created for preparation and reporting of monitoring plans for different types of measures such as: organizing public bus lanes and optimization of public transport routes; co-financing of energy efficiency measures in projects implemented by households associations; improving energy-efficiency of Rabati Castle lighting system. Each group presented the results of their individual practical exercise followed by group discussions.

2.4 RESULTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND NEXT STEPS

Evaluation templates were distributed at the end of the meeting. Most of participants confirmed that this thematic area was interesting for them and presentations were quite informative. However, participants asked for more practical exercises in terms of filling in the templates, preparation of project proposals, etc. in future trainings.

2.5 PARTICIPANTS

In total 11 representatives of 8 municipalities, 4 representatives of Remissia and 2 representatives of Winrock Georgia attended the workshop.

2.6 TRAINING DATE(S) AND LOGISTICS

Training –workshop was held on March 31, 2016 in Tbilisi, Georgia. The workshop venue was the Coste Hotel.

3 ANNEX A. AGENDA

Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS)

Clean Energy Programme

„Monitoring of implementation of Sustainable Energy Action Plans (based on example of Monitoring Report of Tbilisi Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP)“

31 March, 2016

Target groups:

Signatory cities and municipalities of Covenant of Mayor (COM) Initiative

Project brief: The training is held within the project “Enhancing Capacities for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) which is aimed at facilitating the integration of GHGs (Greenhouse Gases) emissions mitigation practice in national and local planning process. In particular the project supports mitigation of GHGs in Georgia through enhancing the local capacity for preparation of low emission development strategies, supporting the preparation of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) at national level and Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAP) at local/municipal level.

Objective of the training is to inform and increase knowledge of representatives of CoM signatory cities and municipalities on objectives, methodologies, timing and human as well as institutional arrangement for an effective monitoring of SEAPs and elaboration of respective monitoring reports.

In 2015, in the framework of EC-LEDS project, with technical support of Remissia the Tbilisi City Hall prepared the monitoring report of the implementation of Tbilisi SEAP that was elaborated in 2011. The report monitored the status of planned mitigation measures and the cut of GHG emissions related to those measures. Based on the monitoring report, the Tbilisi SEAP document was updated and monitoring plan was prepared.

The monitoring team of Tbilisi City Hall and Remissia experts will share their knowledge and experience accumulated in the monitoring process with participants of the training.

The following topics will be discussed in details:

- At which stage of preparation and implementation of SEAP the monitoring process should be launched;
- Phases of monitoring processes suggested by the JRC guideline document;
- Types of data for monitoring, the methods for their collection and observing;
- Institutional set-up and support for monitoring process in self-governing institutions.

Agenda

March 31, 2016

10:00 – 10:30	Registration
10:30 – 11:00	Coffe and Tea
11:00 – 11:15	EC_LEDS Project Implementation Status Inga Pkhaladze, EC-LEDs CEO
11:15–11:30	Tbilisi SEAP Monitoring – Challenges and Opportunities Giorgi Chachanidze, Tbilisi City Hall
11:30 -12:00	Tbilisi SEAP Monitoring Report Overview Marina Shvangiradze, Project Expert
12:00 – 12:15	Q&A
12:15 –12:25	Main Steps in Process of Monitoring and Preparation of Monitoring Report accoridng to JRC Guidelines Tamar Pataridze, Project Manager
12:25 – 12:30	Q&A
12:30 – 12:50	Monitoring Indicators for Different Types of Projects Marina Shvangiradze, Project Expert
12:50 – 13:00	Q&A
13:00-14:30	Break for Lunch
14:30-14:45	Potential of MUNI-EIPMP tool as of Repository for Monitoring Data Temur Chkheidze, Project Expert
14:45-15:00	Q&A
15:00– 15:15	Institutional Support for Monitoring Process Tamar Pataridze, Project Manager
15:15-15:30	Q&A
15:30-16:15	Practical exercise by 3 working groups
16:15-16:45	Break for Coffee
16:45-17:15	Presentations by 3 working groups (10 minutes per each presentation)
17:15- 17:30	Q&A
17:30–17:45	Summary of Training Results and Topics for Future Trainings Marina Shvangiradze, Project Expert